

The Omaha Bee.

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The BEE PUBLISHING CO., Props.
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

The Bee's telegraphic service continues to lead all competitors in Iowa, Kansas or Nebraska.

HARNEY street has finally been ordered paved with asphalt. Sixteenth street ought to receive immediate attention.

OHIO republicans, as usual, are the first to step in the political ring and challenge their opponents to knock them out in three rounds before election day.

PRESIDENT HUGHES, of the Dakota capital commission, gave as one of the results of their decisions that Bismarck will soon be a second Omaha in its railroad facilities.

JUDG FORAKER has been nominated as governor by the Ohio republicans and bets in Columbus are four to one that he will not be required to leave the bench for the Capital.

The Michigan Central has reduced the running time between Chicago and New York, and a time war between eastern trunk lines is anticipated. It is time such a war began.

A GENTLEMAN in Manchester, England, claims to have been successful in applying orange peel as an aid to combustion. On the sidewalk orange peel is very successful as an aid to combustion.

TOMBSTONE papers are again attacking Crook and predicting the failure of his expedition. Meanwhile the general seems to be attending strictly to business, without reference to newspapers, couriers or anything else, except a vigorous pursuit of the hostiles.

JIM KENS has won another prize in England with his American horse Blue Grass. Since the return of Parola and the sale of Inoquois, American horses have not carried the stars and stripes as often to the front as they did two years ago.

It is understood on good authority that a very large purchase of Douglas county land has been made near Summit within two miles of the city limits by a syndicate of English capitalists. Some think Phil. Armour & Co., the great Chicago packers, are in with the syndicate. The sum of \$44,000 was paid for the Keneally farm, and it is said that the Drexel farm has also been purchased, making in all 400 acres, which is to be transferred into stock yards and packing house grounds. The parties who negotiated this sale state that the capitalists who made the purchase are largely interested in Colorado and Wyoming cattle, which are to be brought here for slaughter and packing. This is good news for Omaha. Taken in connection with the recent investment of \$200,000 in our smelting works by Sidney Dillon it is an indication of the growing commercial and industrial standing of our city. We want more of just such enterprises. We are able to support them and have the country behind us to back them up.

An ordinance was read twice at the last meeting of the city council and referred, which provides for the licensing of circuses, side shows and theatrical exhibitions in Omaha. This ordinance fixes the rate of license for circuses at \$500 and for side shows at \$25 for each twenty-four hours; for each theatre per year, \$200; for each variety theatre per year, \$100, and for each theatrical performance at \$20.

So far as all but the last clause is concerned the ordinance ought to carry. Every circus that strikes Omaha takes from five thousand to ten thousand dollars out of the city. As circuses are now run they bring no money into a town except their license fee and the rent of the ground on which they exhibit. All their provisions for men and beasts are carried with the caravan and purchased by the wholesale. A license fee of five hundred dollars is small enough, and will not prevent any decent show from putting up its canvas in Omaha. The license for theatres is also proper and the sum charged a reasonable one. It is questionable, however, whether it will be wise to charge \$20 for each theatrical performance after having previously licensed a play-house on a yearly basis.

THE NEW DAKOTA CAPITAL.

The selection of Bismarck as the new capital of Dakota, at the close of a campaign which has been conducted with great vigor, has caused general rejoicing among the people of Northern Dakota. The last territorial legislature, after a lively and bitter discussion, passed a bill appointing a capital commission with power to receive bids for sites, the cash bonus in no case to fall below \$100,000. The contestants were finally narrowed down to six. Pierre, Huron, Rapid and Mitchell were the representatives of southern Dakota, while Jamestown and Bismarck appealed for a recognition of the claims of the northern part of the territory. The question of territorial division on the 46th parallel which was urged so strongly at the last legislature does not seem to have effected the final decision of the commission. Southern Dakota was generally for Bismarck as second choice, because they reasoned that its selection would still leave a chance for their section in case the territory was finally divided. This sentiment had much to do with the choice of Bismarck on the second ballot. The new site is only forty miles from the geographical center of the territory, and is located on the Missouri river, which is crossed at that point by the magnificent iron bridge of the Northern Pacific. It is situated in the center of a fine agricultural country, four railroads are passing towards it, and since the location of the capital lots have quadrupled in value within the city limits, while adjoining lands have risen from \$20 to \$1,000 an acre.

It now seems likely that the location of the capital has settled for many years to come the question of territorial division. Bismarck is more centrally situated than any other city of its size that could have been selected. It is located on the main line of the Northern Pacific, and hand-in-hand with the announcement of its good fortune come reports that several railroads will immediately make it their terminus. As a great railroad centre, easily accessible to every part of the territory, it will be exceedingly difficult to secure legislation looking towards a division of the territory. The hands of iron and steel will tie together the territory and bind it to its new capital. The vote that made it the capital also neglected territorial division.

We may look at once for the beginning of a great metropolis on the banks of the upper Missouri. Bismarck is nearly as far distant from St. Paul as Omaha is from Chicago. It will be the largest town of one of the wealthiest territories in the country on a great artery of through traffic and connected by rail with the most fertile agricultural sections of the country. Money has already begun to flow into the new capital, and sales in the first two days in which it has worn its recently acquired dignity have aggregated \$500,000 and everything points to a boom which will delight the hearts of the citizens and add new glory to the already lifted importance of northern Dakota.

JUDGE LAWRENCE has rendered an important decision in the case of the government against the subsidized roads. The issue involved was the right of the government to withhold compensation for mail carriage on the branch lines of the land grant roads. The first comptroller of the treasury holds that neither the act of March 2, 1873, or the so-called Thurman act of 1878, nor the act of March 3, 1879, give the government any such right, which is confined by the statutes to the main lines of roads directly subsidized by the government.

This opinion will keep millions of dollars, to which they have no equitable right, in the treasury of the United States. Congress never contemplated when it passed the Thurman act that their earnings diverted to the building of branch lines would be deducted from the sums charged up as net earnings and on which 25 per cent is required to be turned into the national treasury in payment of their bonded obligations to the government. While the construction of branch lines has been necessary, it has been systematically used by the Union Pacific to evade the nation out of their rightful dues from the proceeds of the main line. The large sums used in building such roads as the Utah & Northern and the Oregon Short Line have all been made on the main line, and charged up in the annual reports to the construction and operating account. The main line, to which the Thurman act is confined, has in this way been forced to pay all the expenses for the branch lines, from which earnings the government receives no benefit. It is through this kind of scoundrelery that Sidney Dillon is able to boast that less than 10 per cent of the traffic on the Union Pacific is through traffic.

It seems that the letter to the Irish bishops has been seriously garbled in the translation. In the first place the letter was from the preopaganda, and not directly from the Pope. In the second place, instead of being an anti-Irish document, it asserts the right of Ireland to struggle for her independence. Any news from England relat-

ing to Ireland must be taken with a good many grains of allowance.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The Irish National League in Omaha, as everywhere else, succeeds the Irish National Land League and will doubtless secure the same support that was accorded to its predecessor. The aims of the land league were necessarily restricted, and bore especial reference to redressing the wrongs suffered by a single class. The scope of the National league is wider and its object more comprehensive. Tuesday's ratification of the league by Irish organizations throughout the country was too general to leave any doubt of the warmth with which the new body has been received by Irishmen, or of the glad reception accorded to its declaration of principles. The aspiration of a race for liberty cannot be smothered by coercion or stifled by the air of exile. The land league movement was an experimental and educational process. It was chiefly powerful in showing the Irish people what could be accomplished by a union of apparently discordant elements. Paving the way for a still more important movement, it educated its members for removal into a higher class in national progress.

The new Irish league has affected an organization which will make it a powerful instrument in furthering the plans of the Parnellites abroad. It will aim to lend every encouragement to the work of Irish patriots in securing self government for their country. More than this, it will bind together and educate in patriotic aspirations two million Irish-Americans on this continent.

Russian nihilists have issued a manifesto proclaiming that their emissaries were near enough to the czar on his coronation day to strike the imperial crown from his head. Alexander has resumed his Lady Florence Dixie corsets and his personal guards have been doubled.

A Look Ahead.

Springfield, Republicans. It is three years, this week, since the national republican convention which nominated Garfield met at Chicago. In a year from now the convention of both parties will be on the eve of assembling. One session of congress intervenes. The next campaign promises a singular destitution of principles or practical issues. The administration of President Arthur will probably have so far introduced the new method of dispensing the patronage as to have placed it upon practical trial. Both parties are pledged to its support. There are no financial questions which assume a party aspect. The only issue on which parties can divide is the tariff and even upon that the democrats are more likely to divide themselves than their opponents. If the democrats are majority in the coming congress, the tariff will be the coming issue. On the republican side, the assumption that the president would himself be a candidate for re-election is thrown in doubt by the apparent fact that he is already cloyed with the sweets of power. Whether this indifference to his place be real, or only assumed in order to prevent a premature growth of Mr. Arthur's "boom," is a matter of speculation. Of the candidates of 1880, neither Sherman nor Blaine has gained additional strength and Gen. Grant is not likely again to enter the list. Edmunds, the only man who has made gains and becomes more and more prominent the nearer the republicans come to a realization of their need. Although he comes from a safe and sure state, he has the vast advantage of never having sought the place, of being above reproach in all the great issues, and of having been the centre of no factions and quarrels. In availability he must take the first place, as being able to unite the factions of New York republicans and being acceptable to the party as a whole in other states. Edmunds is probably the only republican who can carry New York.

The democrats must have a man to match their platform. If they intend to make a fight for revenue reform they must put forth a clear declaration of it and stand to it, by their candidate and by their campaign, and not merely chalk it up on the wall as a good republican target, and take their heels as they did in 1880. That experience was instructive, or would be to a party which takes instruction. They have yet a session of congress in which to raise candidates and sow the seed of victory or of defeat.

"Tilden and Hendricks." New York, June 4.—Speaking of the recent Hendricks interview, wherein that gentleman is reported to have expressed his willingness to take the second place again with Mr. Tilden on the presidential ticket, The Times says:

"If the managers of the Tilden movement put it on the board as an emotional drama, they will see it fall ignominiously. If they can contrive to give it the tone of an ingenious and audacious farce, they would have, we suppose, one chance in ten thousand of carrying it through. It has the disadvantage of having failed when last undertaken, but a sweeping change in its character and a new distribution of roles—except, of course, the principal one—might give it a certain popularity. Mr. Hendricks' preliminary announcement, however, is altogether in the wrong vein. He should be promptly called in, and the business be left to our clever contemporary, the Sun, for

instance, aided by Mr. Daniel Manning. They have shown a talent in playing politics, while appearing to try to play it, which, in the revival of a piece that had been supposed to be played out, is simply invaluable."

Jefferson's Last Letter.

What is believed to be the last letter ever written by Thomas Jefferson—to Mayor Weightman of Washington, declining because of sickness an invitation to attend the fourth of July exercises in that city in 1826—has been found in an old family bible in Baltimore. Referring to the event about to be commemorated, it runs as follows: "May it be to the world what I believe it will be (so some parts sooner, to others later, but finally to all), the signal of arousing men to burst the chains under which monkish ignorance and superstition had persuaded them to bind themselves, and to assume the blessings and security of self-government. The form which the new government has assumed, the free right to the unbounded exercise of reason and freedom of opinion. All eyes are opened or opening to the rights of man. The general spread of the light of science has already laid open to every view the palpable truth that the mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few bootied and spurred, ready to ride them legitimately, by the grace of God. These are grounds of hope for others—for ourselves, let the annals of this day forever refresh our recollections of their rights and an undiminished devotion to them."

The Tail Wags the Head.

Mr. Hendricks steps into the political arena and announces himself for Tilden, says Hendricks. In other words, he is for Hendricks and is willing to take the head of the old tiger as the only way to get the tail. The remarkable interview with him which is published in an Indiana paper can have no other meaning.

The two parts of the democratic ticket of 1876 never had any real sympathy or harmony. Tilden despised Hendricks and Hendricks disliked Tilden. Nevertheless, Hendricks in this interview betrays Tilden with his ally adulation and virtually declares that the old ticket should be renominated. Heretofore, Hendricks has persistently proclaimed that he would not again accept a nomination for vice-president, but he now says it would be his duty to yield. His declaration is a plain bid for the old ticket.

The Slogan of Logan.

So far as we know there is no Logan boom. The question as to who ought to be the republican candidate for president in 1884 is a much too serious one to be settled now. It depends altogether upon circumstances and the temper of the party. The man may be Blaine or Logan or Edmunds. Indeed, it is by no means impossible that Arthur may be named. But these matters are for after discussion. It is certain, though, that if Senator Logan is chosen he will carry the country. His record is clean in congress; it is strong as a soldier. He has grown steadily in the past few years, when other men who were once leaders have fallen behind. He is a western man and in sympathy with the west. If he is nominated he will win, and if he does win we will have a thorough American citizen in the White house. But all this discussion is premature.

The Lord Chief Justice.

The department of justice has information that Lord Coleridge, the lord chief justice of England, contemplates a visit of three months to this country. He will call for New York from Liverpool about the middle of August next, accompanied by his son as his secretary; Sir James Harcourt, of the privy council (rank of president of the probate, divorce and admiralty division of the high court of justice, and Chas. Russell, member of parliament for Denbigh, Ireland, at present the leader of the English bar, and a leader among the liberal members of the house of commons. Mr. Russell is a nephew of the late Dr. Russell, president of Monmouth college, Ireland. Lord Coleridge will be the first lord chief justice of England to visit America. His coming over is in answer to an invitation of the New York State bar association.

A Dead Issue.

A small band of British free traders met in Detroit last week. Their proceedings are not important. They belong to a past generation. Free trade has been a dead issue for a quarter of a century. In the face of the enormous development of the nation's resources under the protective policy of the past twenty-five years, the Detroit conference seems to be rather an absurd performance.

"A FEARFUL FALL" OF WIND.

CULBERTSON, Neb., June 5, 1883. To the Editor of The Bee. I see an article in your daily of June headed "A Fearful Fall," copied from The Denver News. Now, sir, the whole thing was manufactured out of almost nothing. The man that was hurt had his shoulder blade broken by his horse falling with him, on level ground, within one mile of this town, while coming to town to have a tooth pulled. All the balance of the story is a base fabrication.

Yours truly,
JOSEPH CLYNE,
Assistant Postmaster.

Powder Explosion.

HURON, Kan., May 6.—The Hazard Powder company's magazine, containing 1,300 pounds of powder, was struck this morning by lightning. The explosion broke nearly every glass front in the city, wrenched several buildings from their foundations, and knocked down plastering, lamps and clocks a mile away. One dwelling three hundred yards away was completely riddled by flying bricks.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, June 6.—The legislature adjourned to-day sine die. The governor has issued a message calling for an extra session to-morrow at 12 o'clock for the consideration of the appropriation bills, congressional, legislative and judicial.

ROME AND DUBLIN.

An Irishman Replies to Various Recent Communications.

The Church and State Must be Kept Separate.

To the Editor of The Bee: Sir—Seeing how freely your columns are open to correspondents, I trust you will permit me a word on the controversy now raging in The Republican. So far as I can judge, the one object of that print is to ridicule and revile the religion most Irishmen profess. The children of the R-man church have ever held and hold now the first rank in science and in art. The church itself has ever cherished and fostered learning. What has heretofore produced even to the present day equal to the Pieta or Last Judgment of Michael Angelo, the immaculate conception of Murillo or the glorious landscapes of Claude Lorraine. Who transcribed the classics? Who preserved them for us? To whom are we indebted for the orations of Demosthenes, Cicero and the rest? Above all, to whom do we owe the scripture? To the church and the much despised monks. Yet she is the home of "ignorance" more and still worse, of "superstition." If to have taught the doctrines of her fathers, to have condemned mercilessly and unsparingly every innovation, to have kept the deposit of faith untarnished by superstition, then the Catholic church is superstitious.

Yet the God of truth permits her to reign and rule. Countless men and countless doctrines have lost themselves since her commencement. There she is with her old principles and youthful aspect, leaning on the rock of ages, propagating her doctrine, alone defying time and change—two pitiless and all but universal laws. A word now between Mr. Rush and his opponents on the paper circular. If "independence" consists in treating his readers to a rollicking mixture of blasphemy and infidelity, then truly the independent Irishman deserves his name. In fact if I collected the sweet amenities scattered through his letter, their united flavor would torture the sense. It is because Leo is a bad politician that he cannot be a good theologian. Is it because sycophants and flunkeys have misinterpreted him, that Irishmen are to abjure his spiritual rule. Even to hint such a thing betrays the writer's inability to serve Ireland just now. The pope does not understand English, and has his information second hand; an independent Irishman should have known this. I will give him the advice Dr. Lanyon once gave Bishop Milner: "Before you presume to treat of the pope's relations with Ireland read a little more. I am done with the Irishman, and shall now wash and perfume my hands." I agree just as little with Mr. McKenna. His is the old exploded doctrine of "indirect authority." This was the tremendous and powerful weapon of the pope in days gone by. They used most effectively against every foe. Through it they stirred up civil war in almost every land. Witness France under Philip Augustus, England under John, Germany under Frederick Barbarossa; wars still in the latter country under Henry. Then the civil war only closed when the papal puppet was killed in single combat by G. de Grey, of Bouillon, leader of the first crusade. Even in purely Catholic times, and in a most dangerous doctrine, and hereby resisted. To burnish and brandish such a weapon now is constructive treason against the people's rights. After all, what has Parnell done to evoke Leo's anger. How will the Pope or Mr. McKenna make him responsible for the misdeeds of others. If the stories told by the informers be true, Forster's life was in constant danger. His liveried and salaried domestics were ever on the watch for Parnell's every movement. Parnell must do everything said by No. 1 to skin the goat. Far be it from me to condemn the invincibles. No man ever deserved his fate more richly than Burke. Never did man deserve the death sentence less than Brady. Whilst a true Irishman breathes, so long respect for his spotless character and countless courage shall endure. We know the pope will not approve any vigorous attempt to free Ireland. He is not different from his predecessors in life and had his prime minister removed rather than concede a moiety of liberty to his subjects. A motion in the house of commons, a division, and let the matter rest another year. This suits the atmosphere of Dublin and Rome. It does not suit the leader of the Irish people. Tell us, said The London Times, what you want. But did so. What was the answer? We don't understand you—a elaborate your scheme; give us details. Parnell has done so. In his plan every detail is sharp and crisp—every tenet vivid, every word plain. His strength is the voice of the Irish races, scattered though they be. Against him stand the pope cannot, shall not prevail. The money destined for Parnell's pension this year should be added to the Parnell fund. This would show the pope's advisers caution. In any event, the question here is not one of the pope's infallibility, but of authority—a very different thing. Infallibility deals with "creeds," not with "facts"; in other words, with our belief, not our acts. On the whole I agree with Mr. Rush. Like him I hope to see an Irish parliament in College Green, with Ireland faithful to the traditions of the old times. Personally I care little from whom she receives this precious boon from Parnell, the invincibles or the Patriotic Brothers. But may she soon take her place amongst the nations; may some Rensel soon restore her good estate; may we soon hear in the streets of Dublin what I heard in those of Rome, "Popolo, popolo, muriano i tyranni." "The people, the people; death to the tyrants."

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OMAHA NEBRASKA.

AN ILLEGAL LOTTERY.

The Recent Criminal Indictments
Against the Commonwealth Distribution Company.

To the Editor of The Courier Journal.

While the material and commercial interests of Louisville are so evidently advanced, all good citizens find gratification in certain decided tendencies toward improvement of our city's moral condition. One of the best things that could have been done for moral reform and for the good name of the city, abroad, is the blow struck by the Grand Jury last Tuesday at the Commonwealth Distribution Company, in bringing indictments against the four persons whose names appear on the surface in its alleged monthly drawings. These indictments are against R. M. Boardman, the nominal manager of the company, and D. G. McNairy, W. D. Cowling, J. M. Womack, and J. Theo. B. Boyd, who each month, sent to going through the motions of a drawing, and were brought under a section of General Statutes, article twenty-three, chapter twenty-nine, chapter of crimes and punishments, articles of lotteries, which reads as follows:

"Whoever shall set up, draw, manage, or otherwise promote any lottery for money or other thing, or dispose of or promote the disposing of any money or thing of value by way of lottery, or aid in conducting either such lottery, or in the sale of tickets, or in the drawing of prizes, shall be fined from \$500 to \$1,000."

If now, these indictments shall be vigorously pushed under the state laws, and if the laws shall be fairly enforced up to the point of driving this illegal and ruinous lottery out of existence, a real service will be done to the people and the well-being of the city.

People who are informed as to the workings of the lotteries hereabout know that the Commonwealth Distribution Company did secure and at first operated under a legal charter or grant, and that its first nineteen drawings were conducted under form of law, whatever may be said of its honesty. But after those drawings were concluded, and for several years past, the company has had no legal standing whatever. It has claimed to work first under one and then under another class or grant of other concerns which were assumed to have legal foothold; but all such claims, when put to the test, have been found to be baseless.

The wonder as to this concern is, that while all who know anything about such matters know that each day of its existence is a violation of law, and while the universal impression is that it is not honestly conducted as to its ticket-holders, it has grown and thrived with serious opposition. What is everybody's business is nobody's business, and so no effective hand has been raised against an institution that is universally condemned, and is destitute of confidence in the city where it has done business for several years, where, if it should have friends at all, it should most readily find them. But its field is outside of Louisville and Kentucky, and it has been successful enough in deceiving the distant public to see out a reasonable profitable existence. Now that the grand jury has found presentments against the company, let us see whether the law's administrators will go their plain duty, and whether public sentiment will support this righteous and desirable move against it. It has no right to advertise its schemes in Kentucky newspapers. Its tickets cannot be bought in Kentucky. It cannot get a money order cashed nor receive a registered letter at its own postoffice. There is no legal right whatever. There is not a reputable business man in Louisville who will say one word in its favor, but on the contrary, there is not one who has any knowledge of its workings but will declare that he has no confidence in its integrity. Not to mention matters, it is universally regarded as an organized fraud and swindle.—From the Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal, May 1st, 1883.

Gone to Rome.

Special Dispatch to The Bee. Fr. WAYNE, June 6.—Cablegrams received here show that Rev. Julian Benet, vicar general of the Roman Catholic diocese of Ft. Wayne, has

been named Monseigneur and appointed prelate of the papal household at Rome. Father Benet came from France as missionary forty years ago, and is the seventh priest in the United States upon whom his honor has been conferred.

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Shipping News.

Special Dispatch to The Bee. QUEENSTOWN, June 6.—Arrived—Arizona, New York.

New York, June 6.—Arrived—St. Germaine, Havre.

New York, June 6.—Arrived, Devon, from Glasgow; Wyoming, from Liverpool.

London, June 6.—Arrived out, Polytechnic, from Montreal; Nicker and Anchorage, from New York.

New York, June 6.—Arrived, France, from London.

HAMBURG, June 6.—Arrived, Frisia, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, June 6.—Arrived, Indiana.

London, June 6.—Arrived, Egyptian Monarch.

QUEENSTOWN, June 6.—Arrived out: The Arizona, from New York; Tarifa, from Boston; Prussian, from Boston; and Rhineland from New York.

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